



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

To the Editor of the American Anthropologist :

It may interest readers of the account given by Mr McGee of "A Muskwaki Bowl," in the last number of the *Anthropologist*, to know about a similar object preserved in the cabinet of the Massachusetts Historical Society. It is not at the present moment accessible, so that I cannot send a photograph of it.

It is called "King Philip's Samp Bowl," and is about twelve inches in diameter, and is wrought out of an elm knot with considerable skill. It was long used by the Society in balloting, with corn and beans, for members. In the inside of this relic the following has been inscribed in gilt letters :

"A trophy from the wigwam of King Philip when he was slain, in 1676, by Richard. Presented by Eleazer Richard, his grandson."

The subjoined memorandum, on file, is probably the only affidavit which the committee were able to procure of the authenticity of the relic. It is believed to be in the hand of the venerable and esteemed Isaac Lothrop, register of probate for the county of Plymouth, and a resident member of the Society :

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 14, 1803.

Received of Isaac Lothrop eight dollars in full for a wooden bowl formerly belonging to that illustrious soldier known by the name of King Philip, son of the celebrated Indian sachem, Massasoit, and was a portion of the trophy assigned to Eleazer Richard, great-grandfather of the subscriber, who made one of the party that terminated the existence of the once princely proprietor.

his
ELEAZER x RICHARD.
mark.

"Mr Richard, above-named, was taught to write, but is so crippled in his arm as to be scarcely able to make his mark."—Eds. *Proceedings of Massachusetts Historical Society*, Vol. I, p. 163. *Ibid.*, Vol. VII, p. 267; it is stated that the above certificate was deposited with the Society by Mr Lothrop in 1807. Rev. Henry M. Dexter, in his edition of *Church's History of King Philip's War*, Vol. I, p. 152, says he has not been able to trace any Eleazer Richard in any contemporaneous account or elsewhere.

At all events, whether the bowl once belonged to Philip or not, it is a curious and valuable object of Indian workmanship of greater antiquity than the one figured by Mr McGee.

HENRY W. HAYNES.

Boston, March 29, 1898.